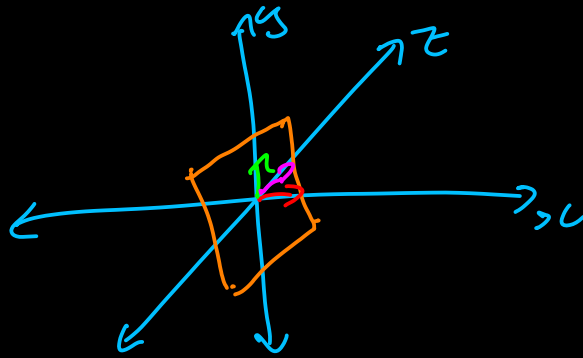


# Portal Theory & Implementation

Two portals will be transformed versions of the plane with vertices

$$(0, 1, 1), (0, -1, 1), (0, 1, -1), (0, -1, -1)$$



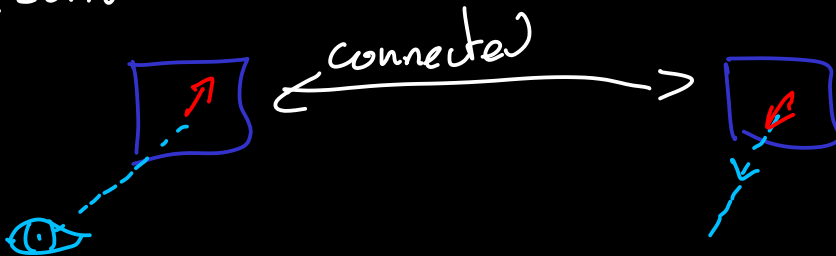
with attached direction vectors

forward  $(1, 0, 0)$

up  $(0, 1, 0)$

right  $(0, 0, 1)$

Two portals can be connected via the "connect-portals" method. In this case, looking at the portal in the direction of the forward vector will be like looking out of the connected portal in the same relative direction.



## Implementation

when rendering a portal, we take the current view (camera) and projection matrices and apply some transform to get a new pair of (view, proj) matrices. We use these to render the scene to a frame buffer, then attach that frame buffer to the portal plane as a texture. We will look more in detail at these transformations:

### Camera

A camera (view) matrix is generated from the following pieces of information:

- position
- look-direction
- up

i.e. a coordinate system, translated & rotated relative to  $i, j, k$  /  $(0, 0, 0)$  as the basis & origin, respectively. Fortunately, we already provide this in the model-matrix of the portal! We only need the model matrices of both the from & to portal-planes.

This gives a simple two-step process.

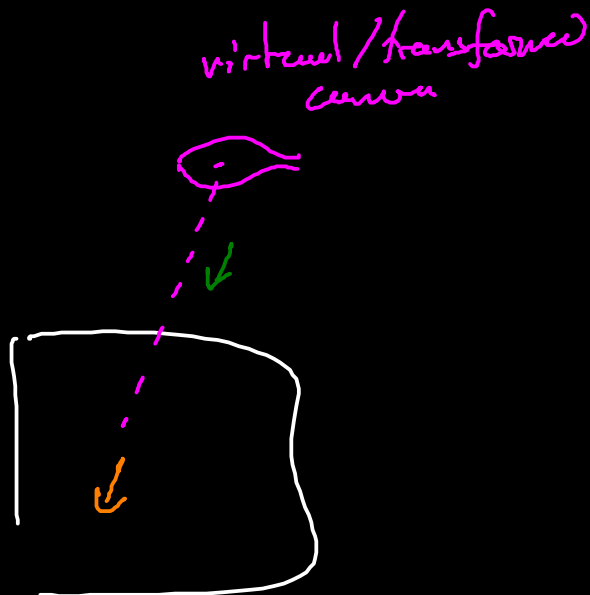
- First, apply the inverse of the "from-portal's" transform matrix.
- Then, apply the transform matrix of the "to-portal" to get the final position.

Now, we need only two more pieces of data:

- $up$
  - forward
- (right via gram-schmidt)

As a simplifying assumption, let  $up = (0, 1, 0)$

Finally, we need the forward vector. This vector will be parallel to the forward vector of the to-portal. We only need to know if it is pointing in the same or opposite direction as this forward vector. Fortunately, the solution is simple.



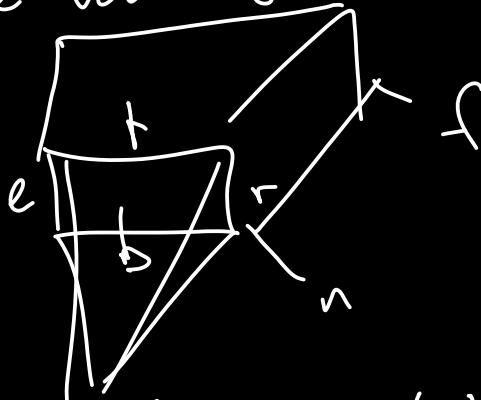
We require that the sign of the dot-product of the camera's look-direction (green) and the from-portal's forward (red) is the same as the virtual/transformed camera's forward (dark green) and the to-portal's forward (orange). Hence, we simply dot, check the sign and choose whether or not to revert the to-portal's forward.

# View Matrix

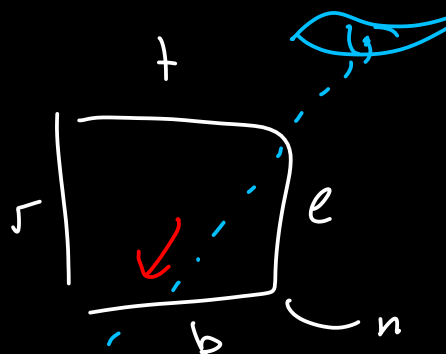
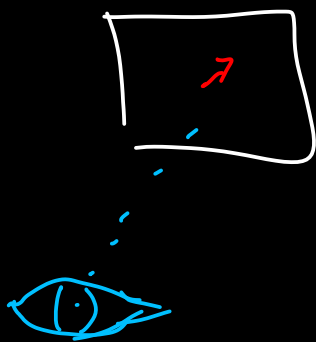
Recall the projection matrices:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{2n}{r-l} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{2n}{t-b} & \frac{t+b}{t-b} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{n+f}{n-f} & \frac{2fn}{n-f} \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

so, we need the values of  $n, f, l, r, t, b$ , where



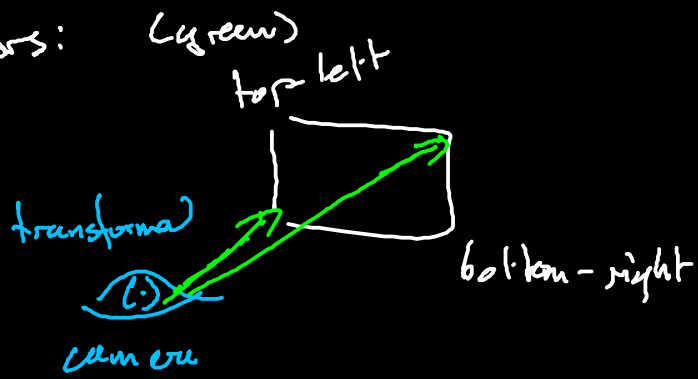
Fortunately, these values have an obvious source: we consider the top, left, etc. of the portal-plane of the portal-to relative to the transformed camera in the coordinate system of the camera (transformed)



"virtual camera"

$$f = n + c \quad (c \text{ or constant})$$

This can be done by taking a dot-product of the vectors:



with the transformed camera's forward, left & right vectors (which will be the same as the top-portal's basis vectors).